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09/833,151	04/11/2001	Jesse Hefter	00-8026	1511

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EXAMINER
FERGUSON, KEITH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO 90C (Rev 10/03)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/833,151	HEFTER, JESSE
		Examiner	**Art Unit**
		Keith T. Ferguson	2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 October 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-37</u> is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>12-15</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-11 and 16-37</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11,16-26 and

31-37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new

ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which

forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this

Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is
> not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject
> matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by
> the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-3,5,22-26,35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaufmann in view of Littleton

et al. and Desai et al., newly recited reference.

    Regarding claim 1, Kaufmann discloses a personal digital
assistant (PDA system) (fig. 1 number 100) comprising: a memory
(fig. 1 number 614) containing a database (list of files) (fig. 1
number 614) and a synchronization routine (fig. 1 number 103),
said synchronization routine is adapted to automatically transmit
information reflecting a database (fig. 1 number 608) change to a
computer (fig. 1 number 600) over a wireless network (i.e.
synchronize data base 608 with data base 614)(fig. 1 and col. 4

lines 41-44). Kaufmann differs from claim 1 of the present
invention in that it does not disclose its PDA is a wireless
telephone and a synchronization routine is downloaded from a
remote server if the synchronization is not present in a
wireless telephone. Littleton et al. teaches a PDA that is
modified with wireless telephone services (fig. 4 and paragraph
0036 lines 1-7). Desai et al. teaches a network device such as a
PDA, or wireless application telephone (WAP) (fig. 1 number 12a
and col. 8 lines 26-41) wherein synchronization software is
loaded within the device from an information exchange system on
how to pull and upload files with information exchange system
(col. 10 line 64 through page 11 line 10). Therefore, it would
have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the
time the invention was made to modify Kaufmann PDA system to a
wireless telephone and a synchronization routine is downloaded
from a remote server if the synchronization is not present in a
wireless telephone in order for the PDA system to speed dial a
user when making a telephone call by using the address book
stored within the PDA and for the PDA system to request new
synchronization routine information from the personal computer
(PC) in case the current synchronization routine stored within
fails or crashes, as taught by Littleton et al., and Desai et
al..

      Regarding claim 2, Kaufmann discloses wherein said
transmission of the information occurs after said synchronization
routine identifies a difference between said database and a
database on the computer (col. 4 lines 31-33).

      Regarding claim 3, Kaufmann discloses wherein said
transmission of the information occurs after a predetermined
period of time (i.e. after m minutes) (col. 4 lines 40-43).

      Regarding claim 5, Kaufmann discloses said PDA database
comprises a plurality of names and associated telephone numbers
and other information (col. 1 lines 18-24).

      Regarding claims 22-26 and 35-37, Kaufmann discloses a
wireless network (system)(fig. 1) for synchronizing a data file
of a wireless telephone with a data file of a computer (fig.1 and
col. 4 lines 25-30), said network comprising: a PDA (fig. 1
number 602); a controller (fig. 1 number 152) coupled to said

wireless PDA by a wireless interface (fig. 1 number 152), a
controller comprising a synchronizing routine (col. 4 lines 25-
30); and a computer (fig. 1 number 600) coupled to said
controller (fig. 1); a controller (PDA) comprising a
synchronizing routine (fig. 1 number 602 and 103), said
synchronizing routine adapted to compare a controller memory to a
corresponding memory of the PDA (col. 4 lines 25-30); update the
controller memory to reflect any differences (database
changes)(predetermined event) resulting from the comparison (col.
4 lines 30-44); and transmit the changes to the computer (col. 4
lines 30-44). Kaufmann differs from claims 22 and 35 of the
present invention in that it does not disclose its PDA is a
wireless telephone, and a synchronization routine is downloaded
from a remote server if the synchronization is not present in
the controller. Desai et al. teaches a network (fig. 1 number
14) for wireless communication with a PDA, or wireless
application telephone (WAP) (fig. 1 number 12a and col. 8 lines
26-41) wherein synchronization software is loaded within the
device from a information exchange system on how to pull and
upload files with information exchange system (col. 10 line 64
through page 11 line 10). Therefore, it would have been obvious
to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention
was made to modify Kaufmann PDA system to a wireless telephone
and a synchronization routine is downloaded from a remote server
if the synchronization is not present in the controller in order
for the wireless network to allow the PDA system to speed dial a
user when making a telephone call by using the address book
stored within the PDA and for the wireless network to allow the
PDA system to request new synchronization routine information
from the personal computer (PC) in case the current
synchronization routine stored within the PDA fails or crashes,
as taught by Littleton et al., and Desai et al..

4.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Kaufmann in view of Littleton et al. and Desai

et al. as applied to claim 1 above and in further view of Novak

et al..

      Regarding claim 4, the combination of Kaufmann and

Littleton et al., and Desai et al. differs from claim 4 of the
present invention in that they do not disclose a predetermined
number of differences between said database and a database on the
computer. Novak et al. teaches a client device and a server
synchronizes with each other where changes occur from 0 to 4
(col. 5 lines 40-50 and col. 6 line 63 through col. 7 line 18).
Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill
in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the
combination of Kaufmann and Littleton et al. with a
predetermined number of differences between said database and a
database on the computer in order for the PDA to update its
synchronizing routine after a specific number of changes with the
personal computer synchronizing routine thereby preventing the
PDA from continuous synchronizing with the personal computer
which saves the battery of the PDA, as taught by Novak et al..

5.   Claims 6,7,9,10,16,17,19,20 and 27-31 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Littleton et al. in

view of Ansems et al. and Roeder.

Regarding claims 6 and 19, Littleton et al. discloses a
computer-implemented method (fig. 3) for synchronizing a data
file (fig. 4 number 418) of a wireless telephone (Personal
Digital Assistant) (PDA) with wireless telephone features
(paragraph 0036 lines 1-10) with a data file (fig. 4 number 424)
of a computer (server) (fig. 4 number 404) over a wireless
network (fig. 4), the method comprising: storing a
synchronization routine (synchronized program) in a memory
(paragraph 0036 lines 19-23), monitoring a change to the data
file (fig. 1 number 114 and fig. 4 number 418) of the wireless
telephone (Personal Digital Assistant) (PDA) with wireless
telephone features (paragraph 0036 lines 6-15) initiating the
synchronization routine to transmit the change to the computer
(server) over the wireless network (fig. 3, paragraph 0024,
paragraph 0025 and paragraph 0036 lines 6-15); and receiving the
change by the computer (fig. 3, paragraph 0024 lines 3-11,
paragraph 0025 lines 1-5 and paragraph 0036 lines 6-15).
Littleton et al. differs from claims 6 and 19 of the present
invention in that it does not explicit disclose a wireless
telephone and establishing a voice communication link between
the wireless telephone and a second telephone. Ansems et al.

teaches a personal digital assistant that is wireless telephone
(paragraph 0030). Roeder teaches a system (fig. 3A) for
establishing a voice communication link between the wireless
telephone 208 and a second telephone 210a (paragraph 0060 lines
3-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary
skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify
Littleton et al. personal digital assistant with a wireless
telephone and establishing a voice communication link between
the wireless telephone and a second telephone in order for the
wireless PDA to synchronize its changes made to telephone service
features that are stored in memory to the server computer
database and follow up by making a telephone voice call
connection with a personnel of the server computer to determine
if changes has been made, as taught by Ansems et al. and Roeder.

Regarding claims 7,10,17 and 20, Littleton et al. discloses

comparing the data file (fig. 1 number 114 or fig. 4 number 418)

of the wireless telephone (PDA) (fig. 4 number 402) with a data

file (fig. 1 number 140 or fig. 4 number 424) stored on a

controller (server)(fig. 1 number 106 or fig. 4 number 404) on

the wireless network (paragraphs 0030 through paragraph 0033 and

paragraph 0036 lines 6-11, fig. 4).

Regarding claim 9, Littleton et al. discloses a computer-
implemented method (fig. 3) for synchronizing of a computer (fig.
4 number 400) with a data file (fig. 4 number 418) of a wireless
telephone (Personal Digital Assistant) (PDA) with wireless
telephone features (paragraph 0036 lines 1-10) with a data file
(fig. 4 number 424) of a computer (server) (fig. 4 number 404)
over a wireless network (fig. 4), the method comprising: storing
a synchronization routine (synchronized program) in a memory of
the computer (paragraph 0024 'through paragraph 0032), monitoring
a change to the data file of the computer (paragraph 0024
through paragraph 0032), initiating the synchronization routine
located in memory of the computer to transmit the change from the
computer (server) to the wireless telephone over the wireless
network (paragraph 0024 through paragraph 0032); and receiving
the change by the wireless telephone (paragraph 0024 through

paragraph 0032). Littleton et al. differs from claim 9 of the
present invention in that it does not explicit disclose a
wireless telephone and establishing a voice communication link
between the wireless telephone and a second telephone. Ansems
et al. teaches a personal digital assistant that is wireless
telephone (paragraph 0030). Roeder teaches a system (fig. 3A)
for establishing a voice communication link between the wireless
telephone 208 and a second telephone 210a (paragraph 0060 lines
3-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary
skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify
Littleton et al. personal digital assistant with a wireless
telephone and establishing a voice communication link between
the wireless telephone and a second telephone in order for the
wireless PDA to synchronize its changes made to telephone service
features that are stored in memory to the server computer
database and follow up by making a telephone voice call
connection with a personnel of the server computer to determine
if changes has been made, as taught by Ansems et al. and Roeder.

     Regarding claim 16, Littleton et al. discloses a wireless
system (fig. 4) for synchronizing a data file (fig. 4 number
418) of a wireless telephone (Personal Digital Assistant) (PDA)
with wireless telephone features (paragraph 0036 lines 1-10) with
a data file (fig. 4 number 424) of a computer (server) (fig. 4
number 404) over a wireless network (fig. 4), the system
comprising: monitoring a change to the data file (fig. 1 number
114 and fig. 4 number 418) of the wireless telephone (Personal
Digital Assistant) (PDA) with wireless telephone features
(paragraph 0036 lines 6-15), initiating the synchronization
routine located in the PDA to transmit the change to the computer
(server) over the wireless network (fig. 3, paragraph 0024,
paragraph 0025 and paragraph 0036 lines 6-15); and receiving the
change by the computer (fig. 3, paragraph 0024 lines 3-11,
paragraph 0025 lines 1-5 and paragraph 0036 lines 6-15).
Littleton et al. differs from claim 16 of the present invention
in that it does not explicit disclose a wireless telephone and
establishing a voice communication link between the wireless
telephone and a second telephone. Ansems et al. teaches a
personal digital assistant that is wireless telephone (paragraph
0030). Roeder teaches a system (fig. 3A) for establishing a
voice communication link between the wireless telephone 208 and a
second telephone 210a (paragraph 0060 lines 3-6). Therefore, it
would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Littleton et al.
wireless system with a wireless telephone and establishing a
voice communication link between the wireless telephone and a
second telephone in order for wireless system to allow the
wireless PDA to synchronize its changes made to telephone service
features that are stored in memory to the server computer
database and follow up by making a telephone voice call
connection with a personnel of the server computer to determine
if changes has been made, as taught by Ansems et al. and Roeder.

     Regarding claim 27, Littleton et al. discloses a computer-
implemented method (fig. 3) for synchronizing a data file (fig. 4
number 418) of a wireless telephone (Personal Digital Assistant)
(PDA) with wireless telephone features (paragraph 0036 lines 1-
10) with a data file (fig. 4 number 424) of a computer (server)
(fig. 4 number 404) over a wireless network (fig. 4), the method
comprising: initiating the synchronization routine to transmit
the change to the computer (server) over the wireless network
(fig. 3, paragraph 0024, paragraph 0025 and paragraph 0036 lines
6-15); and receiving the change by the computer (fig. 3,
paragraph 0024 lines 3-11, paragraph 0025 lines 1-5 and paragraph
0036 lines 6-15). Littleton et al. differs from claim 27 of the
present invention in that it does not explicit disclose a
wireless telephone and establishing a voice communication link
between the wireless telephone and a second telephone. Ansems
et al. teaches a personal digital assistant that is wireless
telephone (paragraph 0030). Roeder teaches a system (fig. 3A)
for establishing a voice communication link between the wireless
telephone 208 and a second telephone 210a (paragraph 0060 lines
3-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary
skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify
Littleton et al. personal digital assistant with a wireless
telephone and establishing a voice communication link between
the wireless telephone and a second telephone in order for the
wireless PDA to synchronize its changes made to telephone service
features that are stored in memory to the server computer
database and follow up by making a telephone voice call
connection with a personnel of the server computer to determine
if changes has been made, as taught by Ansems et al. and Roeder.

     Regarding claims 28 and 32, Littleton et al. discloses
comparing the data file of the (PDA) wireless telephone with a

data file stored on a (server) controller on the wireless network
(paragraph 0024 through paragraph 0032); initiating a
synchronization routine to transmit the data file from the
wireless telephone to the computer over the wireless network
(paragraph 0036 and fig. 4), upon the occurrence of a
predetermined event (modified record)(paragraph 0036 and fig. 4).

Regarding claims 29 and 33, Littleton et al. discloses
transmitting data file changes from the (PDA) wireless telephone
to a controller on the wireless network (paragraph 0036 and fig.
4); and updating a data file on the (server) controller to
reflect the changes from the wireless telephone (paragraph 0036
and fig. 4).

Regarding claims 30 and 34, Littleton et al. discloses
transmitting data file changes from the controller to the
computer (database) (paragraph 0036 and fig. 4 numbers 404 and
424).

Regarding claim 31, Littleton et al. discloses a computer-
implemented method (fig. 3) for synchronizing of a computer (fig.
4 number 400) with a data file (fig. 4 number 418) of a wireless
telephone (Personal Digital Assistant) (PDA) with wireless
telephone features (paragraph 0036 lines 1-10) with a data file
(fig. 4 number 424) of a computer (server) (fig. 4 number 404)
over a wireless network (fig. 4), the method comprising:
initiating the synchronization routine located in memory of the
computer to transmit the change from the computer (server) to the
wireless telephone over the wireless network (paragraph 0024
through paragraph 0032); and receiving the change by the (PDA)
(paragraph 0024 through paragraph 0032). Littleton et al.
differs from claim 31 of the present invention in that it does
not explicit disclose a wireless telephone and establishing a
voice communication link between the wireless telephone and a
second telephone. Ansems et al. teaches a personal digital
assistant that is wireless telephone (paragraph 0030). Roeder
teaches a system (fig. 3A) for establishing a voice
communication link between the wireless telephone 208 and a
second telephone 210a (paragraph 0060 lines 3-6). Therefore, it
would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to modify Littleton et al.
personal digital assistant with a wireless telephone and
establishing a voice communication link between the wireless

telephone and a second telephone in order for the wireless PDA to
synchronize its changes made to telephone service features that
are stored in memory to the server computer database and follow
up by making a telephone voice call connection with a personnel
of the server computer to determine if changes has been made, as
taught by Ansems et al. and Roeder.

6.   Claims 8,11,18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)
as being unpatentable over Littleton et al. in view of Ansems et
al. and Roeder as applied to claims 6,9,16 and 19 above and in
further view of Kaufman.

      Regarding claims 8,11,18 and 21, the combination of
Littleton et al., Ansems et al. and Roeder differs from claims
8,11,18 and 21 of the present invention in that they do not
disclose transmitting data file changes from the wireless
telephone to a controller on the wireless network; updating a
data file on the controller to reflect the changes from the
wireless telephone; transmitting data file changes from the
controller to the computer; transmitting data file changes from
the computer to a controller on the wireless network; updating a
data file on the controller to reflect the changes from the
computer; and transmitting data file changes from the controller
to the wireless telephone. Kaufman teaches transmitting data
file changes from a PDA to a Paging network on the wireless
network (fig. 1); updating a data file on the paging network to
reflect the changes from the PDA (col. 4 lines 25-44);
transmitting data file changes from the paging network to a
personal computer (fig. 1 and col. 4 lines 25-44); transmitting
data file changes from the personal computer to a paging network
on the wireless network (fig. 1 and col. 4 lines 25-44); updating
a data file on the paging network to reflect the changes from the
personal computer (fig. 1 and col. 4 lines 25-44); and
transmitting data file changes from the paging network to the PDA
(fig. 1 and col. 4 lines 25-44).   Therefore, it would have been
obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to modify the combination of the combination
of Littleton et al., Ansems et al. and Roeder with transmitting
data file changes from the wireless telephone to a controller on
the wireless network; updating a data file on the controller to
reflect the changes from the wireless telephone; transmitting
data file changes from the controller to the computer;
transmitting data file changes from the computer to a controller

on the wireless network; updating a data file on the controller
to reflect the changes from the computer; and transmitting data
file changes from the controller to the wireless telephone in
order for the PDA and server to wireless synchronized each other
when there is a change within their database, as taught by
Kaufman.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed October 26, 2004 have been
fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.   The
following are explanations to the applicant arguments:

8.   Argument: Regarding newly amended claims 6,9,16,19 and 31
and original claim 27, Applicant alleges that there is no
teaching or motivation to combine references, Littleton, Ausems
et al. and Roeder.

Explanation: Examiner respectfully disagrees, in response to
applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the
references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be
established by combining or modifying the teaching of the prior
art to produce the claimed invention where there is some
teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the
references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to
one of ordinary skill in the art.   It is not necessary that the
reference actually suggest, expressly or in so many words the
changes or improvements that applicants has made.   The test for
combine references is what the references as a whole would have
suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art.   Littleton et al.
discloses a computer-implemented method (fig. 3) for
synchronizing a data file (fig. 4 number 418) of a wireless
telephone (Personal Digital Assistant) (PDA) with wireless
telephone features (paragraph 0036 lines 1-10) with a data file
(fig. 4 number 424) of a computer (server) (fig. 4 number 404)
over a wireless network (fig. 4), initiating the synchronization
routine to transmit the change to the computer (server) over the
wireless network (fig. 3, paragraph 0024, paragraph 0025 and
paragraph 0036 lines 6-15); and receiving the change by the
computer (fig. 3, paragraph 0024 lines 3-11, paragraph 0025 lines
1-5 and paragraph 0036 lines 6-15).   Ansems et al. teaches a

personal digital assistant that is wireless telephone (paragraph 0030). Roeder teaches a system (fig. 3A) for establishing a voice communication link between the wireless telephone 208 and a second telephone 210a (paragraph 0060 lines 3-6). The motivation to combine Roeder with Littleton and Ausems et al. is for the wireless PDA to follow up by making a telephone voice call connection with a personnel of the server computer to determine if changes has been made.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier
communications from the examiner should be directed to Keith T.
Ferguson whose telephone number is (703) 305-4888. The examiner
can normally be reached on 6:30am-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are
unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be
reached on (703) 308-5318. The fax phone number for the
organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is
703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be
obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval
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access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic
Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Keith Ferguson
Art Unit 2683
February 2, 2005